

Accepted name: *Dendrochilum cinnabarinum* Pfitzer in H.G.A.Engler (ed.), Pflanzenr., IV, 50 II B 7: 104 (1907)

Subgenus – *Platyclinis*

Synonyms

Acoridium cinnabarinum (Pfitzer) Ames, Orchidaceae 7: 80 (1922).

Acoridium sanguineum Ames, Blumea, Suppl. 1: 72 (1937).

Dendrochilum sanguineum (Ames) L.O.Williams, Philipp. J. Sci. 80: 323 (1952).

Origin in the Wild

Luzon

Elevation in the Wild

1,980 – 2,040 metres (variety *cinnabarinum*)

2,300 – 2,930 metres (variety *sanguineum*)

Habitat in the Wild

Dendrochilum cinnabarinum var. *cinnabarinum*

Recorded as an epiphyte in mossy forest. Collected from Benguet Province on Mount Data, Mount Pulog and Mount Simakoko.

Ames wrote that this plant was found in mossy forest and in hardwood forest growing on a tree.

Dendrochilum cinnabarinum var. *sanguineum*

Recorded as an epiphyte in mossy forest. Plants have been collected from Benguet Province on Mount Data, Mount Tabayoc and Mount Pulog. A specimen was collected and recorded as growing in oak forest another was obtained and recorded as growing in primary forest of one storey bordering open grassland.

The Plants Description

Pseudobulbs cluster along a short rhizome and are a fusiform to obpyriform shape. Pseudobulbs measure 0.5-2.4cm long and 0.2-0.4cm in diameter. Pseudobulbs are covered by 3-5 cataphylls while they are growing. The cataphylls soon disintegrate into persistent fibres as the pseudobulbs mature. Leaves are petiolate; petioles measure 0.2-5.1cm long. Leaf blades are a narrowly linear to linear-lanceolate shape and have acute apices. Leaf blades measure 3.3-11.1cm long and 0.2-0.6cm wide. Leaf blades have 3 distinct nerves; the 2 lateral nerves are 0.5-1mm from the leaf margin.

The Inflorescence

Inflorescences are synanthous. Peduncles are suberect to curved and measure 3.7-17cm long. Rachises are nodding and measure 1.5-7.2cm long. Flowers alternate distichously and are spaced 3-5mm apart. There is 1 appressed non-floriferous bract at the base of each rachis. Flowers open from the proximal section of the rachis.

The Flowers

Loher's notes state that the flowers are orange-red when they are dry and cinnabar when not (Ames 1908). Ames in his Orchidaceae Facsimile 6 gave two accounts of the colour which were coral-red and blood-red. Henrik Pedersen described the flowers as orange (Pedersen 1997). Pedersen wrote that between 5 and 16 flowers grow on an inflorescence. The sepals and petals open widely. Dorsal sepals are an ovate shape and have obtuse apices. Dorsal sepals measure 3.5-5.3mm long and 1.8-2.7mm wide. Dorsal sepals are three veined and have entire margins. Lateral sepals are a broadly and obliquely ovate shape with rounded to obtuse apices. Lateral sepals measure 3.0-4.3mm long and 2.5-3.6mm wide. Lateral sepals are three veined and have entire margins. Petals are an obliquely elliptic-trulliform shape and have subacuminate apices. Petals measure 3.0-4.5mm long and 1.9-3.1mm wide, are 3 veined and have entire margins. Labella are porrect and 3-lobed, measure 1.2-1.9mm long and 2.1-2.4mm wide. Labella are obscurely 1-3-veined, glabrous and have entire margins. Side lobes are spreading, (erect in variety *sanguineum*) and an obliquely to falcately oblong (subacute in variety *sanguineum*) shape with obtuse apices. Side lobes contain a few ocelli. Mid-lobes are a cuneate to elliptic shape (linear-oblong in variety *sanguineum*) and have obtuse to acute apices. Mid-lobes are slightly auriculate at their base in variety *cinnabarinum* and never auriculate in variety *sanguineum*. There are three calli located at the centre of the disc, the calli are situated side by side and are an oblongoid shape. Columns are suberect to slightly incurved. Columns measure 0.7-1.1mm long and are slightly hooded at their apices. Stelidia and column foot are absent.

Herbarium Specimens

Holotype

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (K)

I could not locate the specimen

Isotype

P

US

Other herbarium specimens

National Herbarium Netherlands, Leiden (L)

[Specimen L0322420](#)

AMES

[Specimen 18864](#) (photo)

Scent

I could find no record.

Flowering Season

Flowering plants have been collected in the wild during October and January.

Cultivation

I do not think this species is in cultivation

Similar Species

www.dendrochilum.com

Written by Trey Sanders - Please use with permission

Dendrochilum turpe

Other Information

When Pfitzer originally described this species he made errors in the drawing and description. Ames wrote that he assumed that Pfitzer mistook the small side lobes for stelidia when he described this species. Pfitzer therefore originally placed this species in section *Platyclinis* based on having stelidia, which it does not.

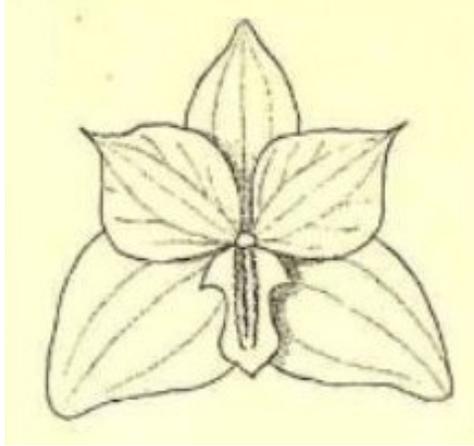
Ames wrote that there was a second collection on Mount Pulog at 2040 metres during the month of January (Ames 1909).

Henrik Pedersen grouped this species with *Dendrochilum curranii*, *Dendrochilum tenuifolium* and especially *Dendrochilum turpe* to which Pedersen thought it was closest to. Since then, this species has been transferred into the expanded subgenus *Platyclinis* (Pedersen 2019).

There is little information about variety *sanguineum*.

Right. An illustration by Oakes Ames of variety *cinnabarinum*.





Left. A drawing by Pfitzer and Kranzlin. A drawing that Ames discredited

Below: Two photos taken by Julie Barcelona. Photos are courtesy of Co's Digital Flora of the Philippines.
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Above: Two photos taken by Julie Barcelona. Photos are courtesy of Co's Digital Flora of the Philippines. www.philippineplants.org ©

Reference –

AMES, Oakes. 1908, Illustrations and studies of the Family Orchidaceae Facsimile 3, Ames Botanical Laboratory, North Easton, Massachusetts, Boston.

AMES, Oakes. 1909, Notes on the Philippine Orchids with Descriptions of New Species, Philippine Journal of Science, Manila, Philippines.

AMES, Oakes. 1920, Illustrations and studies of the Family Orchidaceae Facsimile 6 The Orchids of Mount Kinabalu British North Borneo, Ames Botanical Laboratory, North Easton, Massachusetts, Boston.

PEDERSEN, Henrik. 1997, The Genus *Dendrochilum* (Orchidaceae) in the Philippines – A Taxonomic Revision. Opera Botanica, Denmark

PEDERSEN, Henrik., PETERSEN, Gitte., GRAVENDEEL, Barbara., BARKMAN, Todd., DE BOER, Hugo., SULISTYO, Bobby., SEVERGI, Ole. 2019, Phylogenetics of *Dendrochilum* (Orchidaceae): Evidence of pronounced morphological homoplasy and predominantly centric endemism. Taxon, International Association for Plant Taxonomy.

World Checklist of Selected Plant Families. 18 January 2009. The Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; <http://www.kew.org/wcsp/> accessed **18 January 2009**.